

The New RTTY Journal

P.O. Box 236, Champaign, IL 61824-0236

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Dayton 2000 RTTY Gathering



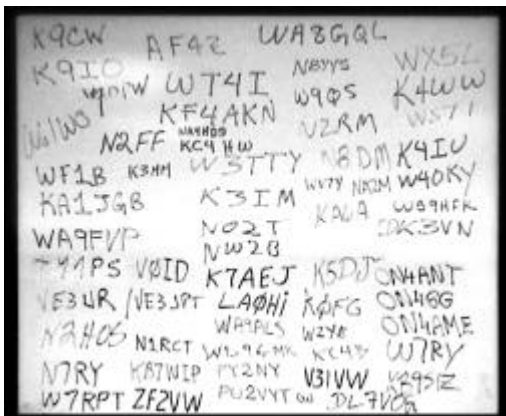
**Fantastic RTTY Banquet Dinner Gatherings
DX/Contesters Dinner was hosted by Ron Stailey, K5DJ.**

Photo by Don Winn, AF4Z



**Congratulations to Raj, VE6RAJ, and Carol Singh,
who made Dayton their Honeymoon.**

Photo by Bill Hellman, NA2M



**Many calls at the RTTY
Journal Hospitality suite(s).**

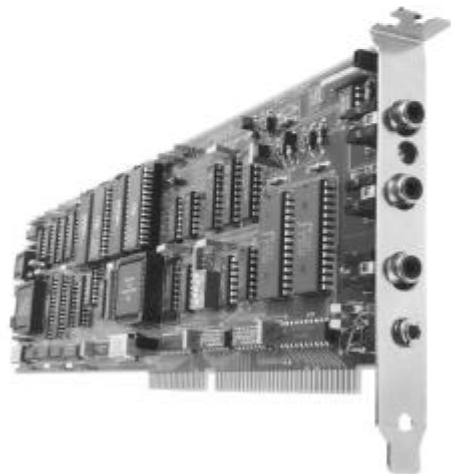


**Lively RTTY Forum — Guest Panel, Left to Right:
Bob Stewart, ZL2AMI; Bruce Lifter, WT4I;
Raj Singh, VE6RAJ; Leo Fry, K8PYD;
Shelby Summerville, K4WW; Jay Townsend, WS7I
Panel Moderator: Frank Fallon, N2FF (Not Pictured)**

Photo by Don Winn, AF4Z

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RTTY Contest Schedule — Summer 2000

Date & Time	Contest	Date & Time	Contest
7/15 1800 to	North American	8/19 0000 to	SARTG RTTY
7/16 0600	QSO Party	8/20 1600	
7/29 0000 to	Russian World	8/26 1200 to	SCC RTTY
7/30 2400	Wide RTTY	8/27 1200	

Dates and times subject to change.

Updated information available at:

LA9HW RTTY Page: <http://home.sn.no/~janalme/RTTY.html>
 Jim's Gazette: <http://www.n2hos.com/digital>
 SM3CER Contest Service: <http://www.sk3bg.se/contest>
 ARRL: <http://www.arrl.org>
 BARTG: <http://www.bartg.demon.co.uk>
 The New RTTY Journal: <http://www.rttyjournal.com>

OR — The New RTTY Journal will airmail a printed copy to you. For each contest, send \$3.00 for U.S., Canada, or Mexico destinations or \$4.00 to other countries. Please allow 3 weeks for processing and delivery.

George W. (Bill) Henry
K9GWT
Publisher and Editor

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Hits & Misses

Bill Henry, K9GWT
k9gwt@rttyjournal.com

One more year and the Dayton Hamvention has come and gone again. This year's gathering at the Holiday Inn was our largest in many years. Due to a lot of hard work by Joe (KB9SIZ), Dale (W6IWO), and Ron (K5DJ), it all came off with very few glitches. While overall attendance at the hamvention itself was down (how much is a matter of opinion), attendance by RTTY folk was up from past years. We had record attendance at both the Friday and Saturday night dinners and the largest block of rooms we've had for years. The food was even better than last year (if that's possible) and everyone had a good time at the after-hours hospitality suite.

Even the predicted highway detour disaster didn't turn out to be nearly as bad as predicted. While seats on the bus were limited, the bus idea worked. Dale and I met with the Holiday Inn manager during our stay and the manager has promised that the hotel will rent a larger bus just for us next year. That's good news and you can bet that bus information will be included on next year's registration. This year, the RTTY group rented 88 rooms. Next year, we have asked that the hotel set aside 110 rooms for us. Dale says he thinks he can fill them!

I can also report that, as a commercial exhibitor at the show (RTTY Journal and HAL), interest in and sale of RTTY-related items was up compared to previous years. The RTTY group continues to grow. The RTTY forum on Saturday afternoon had record attendance this year for our panel discussions about RTTY DX and RTTY Contest issues. ARRL Director and RTTY Contester Frank Fallon (N2FF) was our moderator. Our distinguished panel featured Jay Townsend (WS7I), Shelby Summerville (K4WW), Leo Fry (K8PYD), Raj Singh (VE6RAJ), Bruce Lifter (WT4I), and Bob Stewart (ZL2AMI). The discussion was lively and enjoyed by all.

Contests and Flaming: One of the topics brought up at the Dayton RTTY Forum had to do with single-operator contest stations using more than one radio. The debate was whether or not this was permitted by existing rules or if new categories were required. The discussion was ardent but all were in good humor at the time. But, the topic has since stirred up a hornet's nest on the WF1B

Reflector. Tempers flared and several RTTY'ers went away pretty steamed. I don't want to take sides in this argument but I must say that some of the flaming was out of character for our RTTY group. I've been involved with amateur RTTY for 40 years and it's always been a collection of very nice and reasoned people. The 75 meter crowd or the 2 meter crowd sometimes get obnoxious but not our RTTY folks. I think the real-time and fast-response nature of the internet might have been a major contributor to last month's fiasco.

I'd like to suggest we all consider our comments BEFORE we push the SEND MESSAGE icon! Sometimes, I get pretty steamed up and have written some dandy "you dumb so-and-so" letters. Fortunately, I have actually sent very few of them. I have a rule that if I feel I have to write such a letter, I MUST let it sit overnight before sending it. It is truly amazing how my perception can change after only 7 or 8 hours. Some of my "prized prose" sounds pretty stupid when I read it the next day. Usually, I end up re-writing the whole letter, almost always in a softer tone. Once in a while, I get even more steamed — but then I let that sit for another 24 hours! I find that it IS great therapy to sit down and write a "you dumb-so-and-so" letter, but DON'T send it until after you've reviewed it the next day.

For you fellows who got involved in the flaming, I suggest that maybe it's time to just go fishing. Drown a worm, lay back, and ponder the clouds. With any luck, the fish won't be biting. Try this for a day or two — or maybe a week or two. THEN — come back and get on RTTY — we need you! I think you'll find that RTTY will be a lot more fun if we relax and enjoy it.

See you next month.

73 de Bill, K9GWT





What Is My RTTY Frequency?

Bill Henry, K9GWT
k9gwt@rttyjournal.com

This is the 3rd article in a series about HF RTTY fundamentals. In November 1999, I discussed RTTY shifts, tones, polarity, and so on. In the February 2000 issue, we talked about how we generate an HF FSK RTTY signal and the difference between “direct” and “indirect” FSK (a.k.a FSK vs. AFSK). This month, I’d like to tackle the issue of how to specify the radio frequency of an HF data signal.

Carrier Frequency:

Way back when — when we used on/off keying for CW and amplitude modulation for voice — we all knew our signal frequency. It was the *carrier* frequency — the key-down frequency in CW or the no-modulation radio frequency on AM. When we first started to use HF RTTY in 1953, we used direct frequency shift modulation of a transmitter oscillator, creating “true FSK” modulation. We all used mechanical machines in those days, and “Mark” was the idle or “rest” state of these machines. It seemed obvious to all of us that our RTTY signal could be specified by measuring the frequency radiated when the TTY machine was at rest (Mark). We didn’t have frequency counters in those days but could get within a few tens or hundreds of a cycle-per-second with a BC-221 frequency meter. These days, we specify frequency in “Hertz”, read the frequency on a digital

counter display, and very few of us even recall what a BC-221 looked like, much less how to use one! BUT — the Mark frequency remains the most easily measured and specified parameter of an HF RTTY signal. Just hook your counter input to a clip-lead antenna, hit the big switch on the transmitter, don’t type on the RTTY keys, and read the numbers on the counter front panel (be sure to turn-off “diddle”!). It’s hard to beat this for accuracy and simplicity, but it’s rarely the same as reading the dial on your fancy, super-deluxe transceiver.

SSB Frequency:

In the late 1950’s, use of SSB (Single Side Band) modulation revolutionized HF radio equipment. As I mentioned before, when SSB arrived, our transmitters and receivers became much more frequency stable, receiver filters sharper, and transmitters cleaner and smaller. The SSB emission is a variation of amplitude modulation — remove the center carrier and one sideband. Continuing what we did before SSB, the frequency of an SSB signal was still labeled as the carrier frequency — *if the signal had a carrier you could measure!* To this day, the frequency dial on amateur SSB equipment shows the “phantom” SSB carrier frequency. When we RTTY types started using “indirect FSK” (a.k.a “HF AFSK”), we put audio tones into

the microphone jack, got on the air, and — of course — read those nice digital dials right down to one Hertz or so!

The first time we worked someone who still measured his Mark carrier frequency, the numbers didn’t match. If we use LSB and audio tones, our actual Mark output will be lower in frequency than what we see on the SSB dial. In fact it is lower by exactly the Mark tone frequency — 2125 Hz in most cases.

RTTY traffic nets were the first to notice this difference and it soon became “SOP” to add or subtract 2125 from the indicated SSB dial to get on the net frequency. And then — some of us started using low tones. Now, we added or subtracted 1275 Hz; or maybe 2100 Hz, or maybe ??? Confused? Just wait, it gets better!

Channel Frequency and Occupied Bandwidth:

Military use of HF radio in the 50’s and 60’s brought with it a need to precisely specify network operating frequencies — and — avoid interference between stations if at all possible. This led to the concept of channelized communications. An HF communications channel has a center frequency and a maximum authorized emission bandwidth. All stations using this channel are assumed to be using similar modulation modes with similar bandwidths. The HF band is then broken up into clusters of frequency channels, each of which has a center frequency and maximum bandwidth. In the commercial world, these channels are given numbers and commercial HF radios don’t typically need or have a real “frequency dial”. It’s a nice simple and well-ordered world! It certainly works for ship-to-shore communications. Look at CFR 47, Part 80 of the FCC Rules and Regulations. The marine bands are all precisely channelized. TOR (a.k.a. SITOR or AMTOR) channels are spaced 500 Hz apart and the maximum bandwidth of the signal is defined to be 300 Hz. There is a 200 Hz “guard-band” between each TOR signal. In the marine service, the idea works well. However, when applied “in general”, problems develop. Anybody who has ever tried to bring up a ham transceiver on a military or commercial frequency knows of these problems all too well! Figure 1 shows an HF RTTY signal.

Let’s look at how its frequency might be specified. Consider a 20 Meter RTTY signal with Mark set to 14,100,000 Hz (yeah, I know this is a beacon frequency, but this all “in theory” anyhow). Using “LSMFT” convention and 170 Hz shift, the Space signal will be at 14,099,830 Hz. If we hook a counter up to read the transmitter’s output frequency, it will show “14,100,000 Hz” when the TTY circuit is in the Mark or rest state. But, suppose that the RTTY signal is generated via tones into a LSB trans-

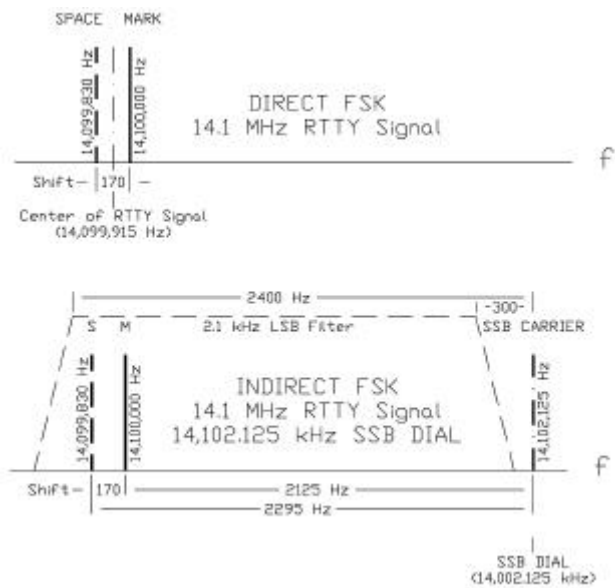


Figure 1

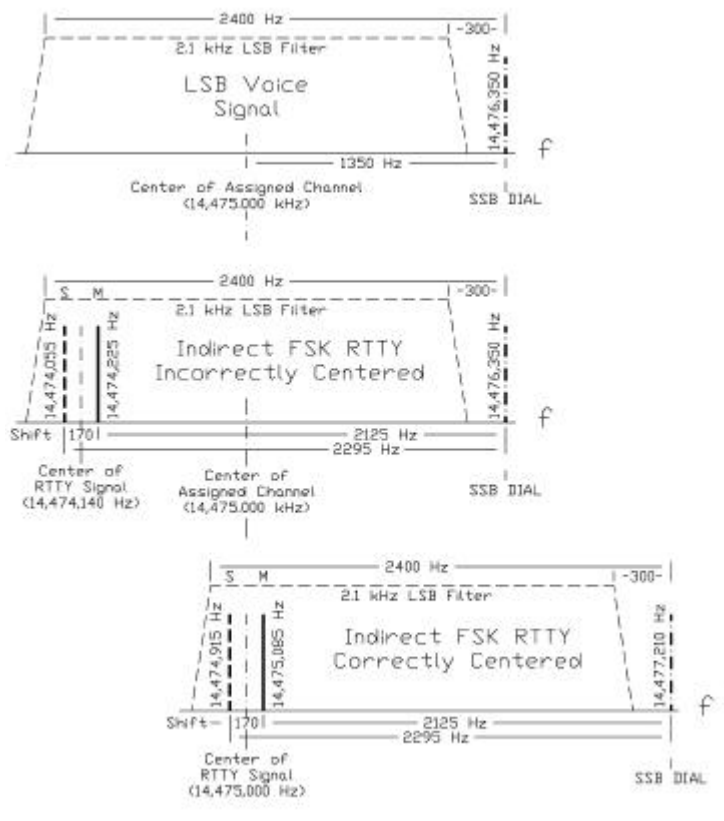


Figure 2

mitter. What's the SSB transceiver dial read? If it's *very* accurate, it shows 14,100,000 plus 2125 Hz = "14,102,125 Hz." Now, if I'm in MARS, what is my RTTY frequency? It's the center of the occupied bandwidth — half-way between Mark and Space = 14,099,915 Hz. Same signal, but the "frequency" could be said to be "14,100,000 Hz", "14,102,125 Hz", or "14,099,915 Hz". Isn't science wonderful?

Consider the situation shown in Figure 2. You're working LSB on an ARMY MARS net and somehow you manage to get on the assigned net frequency of 14,475.000 kHz (zero-beat net control was my method — he is supposed to know how to get on freq!). Your transceiver dial says 14,476.35 kHz). Now net control says shift to RTTY using 170 Hz shift, same channel, LSMFT polarity. You pull out the microphone, plug-in the TTY audio tones, and away you go. Or so you thought! Net control calls and you hear his tones but they sure aren't 2125 and 2295 Hz. What's wrong? Easy. Your amateur transceiver is still set for a phantom carrier frequency of 14,476,350 Hz. When you were on LSB, the center frequency was 1,350 Hz lower — at 14,475,000 Hz. Changing to RTTY using high tones, you now have Mark at 14,476,350 - 2,125 = 14,474,225 and Space at 14,476,350 - 2,295 = 14,474,055 Hz. The center frequency of your RTTY signal is 14,474,140 Hz, not at the assigned 14,475.0 kHz channel frequency. You need to increase your transceiver frequency by 860

Hz so that the dial reads "14,477.21 kHz". Wow, where did *that* number come from? It's the difference between the center offset from the carrier is LSB (1350 Hz) and the offset of the center of the RTTY signal (2210 Hz). BUT, don't ask, just do it!

Complex Data Modes:

By now, it should be obvious that if we are all using plain old FSK RTTY, it is a LOT simpler if we all just specify the Mark frequency and periodically hook up a counter and confirm our dial calibration. Why would *anyone* want to mess with channel or center frequency? Because, not all of our data modes use simple two-tone FSK is why. Consider 4-tone CLOVER-II. What tone do you measure as the "CLOVER Frequency" — and how do you measure it? The short answer is you can't easily measure the frequency of one tone. Consider 300 baud FSK. What is the operating frequency? Hmm. It turns out that the only consistent way to specify the HF operating frequency of these signals is to look at the occupied bandwidth and the center of that occupied bandwidth.

FSK vs. AFSK:

You knew this was going to come up again, didn't you? All of the frequency and dial reading discussions apply equally to receiving and transmitting when using an SSB mode. This discussion also applies when you use an FSK mode on the radio, but with a complication. In some radios (not all), selecting the FSK mode also adds-in a new offset so that the

received RTTY tones are centered on the radio's IF filters. Usually, this also means that the dial reading is also changed. But just what the dial reads is not at all consistent between radios (eg, the TS-930 vs the TS-940 differences discussed below). If you use FSK, use a counter to measure the actual transmitted frequency and then determine the dial correction factor for your radio. Also, if you can send a continuous Space tone, it might be interesting to see if your radio really does send standard 170 Hz shift or something else — 150 to 250 Hz have been found! Finally, it is also good to see if your rig is really transceive when using FSK mode — does it send and receive on the same frequency. Some rigs have a lot of trouble here — my TS-820, for example. This is hard to check. I suggest that you get a friend to work with you and have him use LSB (not FSK). Get on the air and get BOTH stations transmitting exactly on frequency — both of you use a counter. Look at your receive tuning error. It may surprise you. If it's a lot, you may want to send the radio back for alignment as this is a BIG problem for operation.

Calibration:

No discussion of HF operating frequency can be complete without talking about calibration accuracy. Boy is this a problem! We have six HF transceivers here at HAL. They all have bright, beautiful, and wondrous digital fre-

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quency dials. Some of the radios even show the frequency in 1.0 Hz digits! Don't assume that what you see is actually what you get. In fact, it is not at all unusual for the frequency dials of even commercial grade HF radios to be off calibration by 10, 20, 50, or even 100 Hz. Likewise, just because your frequency counter "reads to within 0.1 Hz", don't go setting up shop to compete with WWV. Frequency counters are often 100 Hz or 200 Hz out of calibration, particularly that "great bargain" you found at the hamfest last summer. And, let's not forget the handy "FSK mode" on some of our radios. What does the digital dial show in these modes? It depends on the radio model! In "FSK Mode" my TS930 dial showed the Space frequency; the TS940 dial shows the Mark frequency. And my TS-130 dial shows the suppressed carrier frequency (LSB — no FSK mode included)! Are we having fun yet? Bottom line — if in doubt, connect a dummy load, hook a wire to your counter, send some Mark, and *measure* your frequency.

Figure 3 shows a typical set-up to measure your actual RTTY transmit frequency. The idea is to transmit only a Mark signal and use a counter to measure the *actual* signal you are sending. Use a good counter of known accuracy — check it against WWV, for example. I find that HF counters that work up to 30 MHz or so tend to give more stable HF measurements than super VHF and UHF counters that work up to 500 MHz or so. Be sure you are sending only a Mark signal (no diddle) and turn the transmitter on. Read the counter and compare that to the dial on your transceiver. Believe the counter! Most radios are 10 to 100 Hz off, some even more than that. Jot down a correction factor and use it if you have to be on-frequency. Here are some formulas that may come in handy:

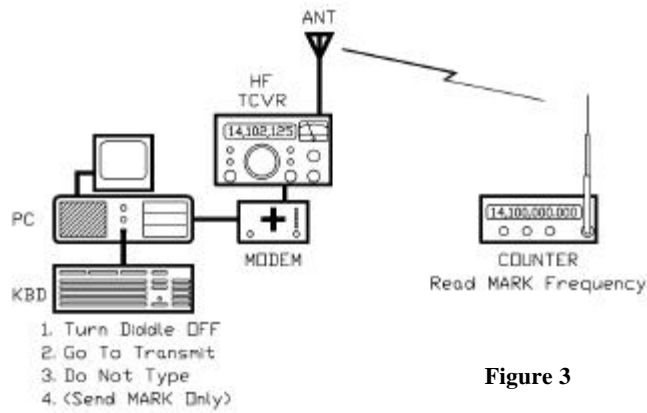


Figure 3


Let F_m = MARK Audio Tone Frequency
 F_s = SPACE Audio Tone Frequency
 S = SHIFT = $F_m - F_s$
 F_c = CENTER Frequency = $F_m + S/2$

If $F_m(\text{HF})$ = MARK radio frequency;
 $F(\text{LSB})$ = LSB Dial Frequency = $F_m(\text{HF}) + F_m$
 $F(\text{USB})$ = USB Dial Frequency = $F_m(\text{HF}) - F_m$

If $F_c(\text{HF})$ = CENTER radio frequency,
 $F(\text{LSB})$ = LSB Dial Frequency = $F_c(\text{HF}) + F_c$
 $F(\text{USB})$ = USB Dial Frequency = $F_c(\text{HF}) - F_c$

Common numbers:

Fm	Fs	S	Fc	Specify MARK Radio Frequency		Specify Center Radio Frequency	
				LSB Dial	USB Dial	LSB Dial	USB Dial
2125	2295	170	2210	$F_m(\text{HF})+2125$	$F_m(\text{HF})-2125$	$F_c(\text{HF})+2210$	$F_c(\text{HF})-2210$
2125	2325	200	2225	$F_m(\text{HF})+2125$	$F_m(\text{HF})-2125$	$F_c(\text{HF})+2225$	$F_c(\text{HF})-2225$
2100	2300	200	2200	$F_m(\text{HF})+2100$	$F_m(\text{HF})-2100$	$F_c(\text{HF})+2200$	$F_c(\text{HF})-2200$
1615	1785	170	1700	$F_m(\text{HF})+1615$	$F_m(\text{HF})-1615$	$F_c(\text{HF})+1700$	$F_c(\text{HF})-1700$
1275	1445	170	1360	$F_m(\text{HF})+1275$	$F_m(\text{HF})-1275$	$F_c(\text{HF})+1360$	$F_c(\text{HF})-1360$
1200	1400	200	1300	$F_m(\text{HF})+1200$	$F_m(\text{HF})-1200$	$F_c(\text{HF})+1300$	$F_c(\text{HF})-1300$



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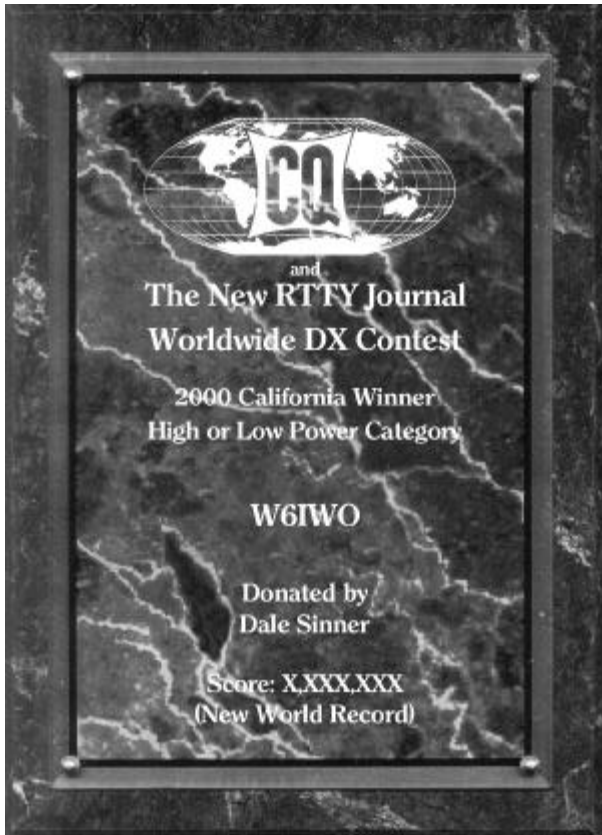
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RENEW TODAY!



New "California Run" Award

Dale Sinner, W6IWO
dsinner@tfb.com

I am inviting all California contesters to participate in this year's CQ/RJ WW RTTY contest. As I announced at Dayton this year, I will be sponsoring a plaque for the highest score in the single operator class. I am calling it the "California Run" award. Only California residents are eligible and only a single operator. It makes no difference whether you run low or high power. The purpose of this award is to encourage more California amateurs to participate in this contest. I know it is difficult to win any of the other awards from California because breaking the east coast wall is very difficult. However, I feel we have enough big guns in California to make a good run hence this award. So even if you can't win any of the other awards, you now have a chance at the "California Run" award.

I would like to see other states do this same thing, especially North Dakota where we all have problems finding a station to work. Maybe by sponsoring this award, it will inspire others to do the same. At any rate, I'll be looking to work as many stations as I can with hopes of maybe winning my own sponsored award. See all of you in the CQ/RJ WW RTTY contest.

73 — Dale Sinner, W6IWO



FT-1000D Digital Connections

Bob Harker, KC9UU
rjharker@email.msn.com

This past winter, I acquired a pre-owned FT-1000D transceiver. Much to my chagrin, I experienced problems when I attempted to connect my PCI-4000 (low serial number).

The RTTY jack on the back of the FT-1000D is a 4 pin Din connector with Shift(1), RX Out(2), PTT(3), and GND(4). There is no mention as to what kind of Shift pin 1 is. On a separate page and drawing, Shift is identified as FSK. This Din connector works fine if all you want to operate is RTTY and

the TOR modes using FSK. Where does TX AFSK from the PCI-4000 go when operating Clover?

After much gnashing of teeth, inventing new French words, and checking with the Service Department of AES, I found that I could operate the PCI-4000 board using the Packet 5 pin Din connector on the back of the FT-1000D. Four of the five pins are used. They are: Data In (1, AFSK), GND (2), PTT (3), Data Out (4, RX Out). No connection is made to pin 5.

In order for either of these Din connectors to be active, the respective buttons (RTTY or PKT) on the front panel must be pushed. I settled on the AFSK route using the PKT Din connector to operate all of the PCI-4000 modes.

By the way, the FSK signal input to the FT-1000D doesn't come out of the rig as pure FSK. Checking the schematic, one finds that Q3072-2 is an AFSK Generator and its output joins up with the Data In signal from the 5 pin Din connector.

Pin 1 (Data In).....AFSK
Pin 2 (GND).....GND
Pin 3 (PTT).....PTT
Pin 4 (Data Out).....RX Out
Pin 5Unused

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Packet-Radiation DX-Cluster in same window.

Multiple languages: English, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, Czech, Russian, Croatian, French

Supports friend.ini, master.cal, city.dat

Work in progress: edit, search, etc...

Call, DXCC, Rate, Control, W X, and

Operational detection with automatic insertion

File contest operation with mouse

Generate all contest reports

Contest real-time rates and other statistics

Text-based command line and Windows help file

Free updates on the internet

Free lecture

Any more details, write re-mail for details

Walter Dallmeier, DL4RCK

Odenwaldstrasse 4

D-93173 Wenzenbach, Germany

FAX: +49 9407 9571 39

e-mail: dl4rck@rckrtty.de

http: www.rckrtty.de

Standard 30

Order in on the website

Contest 45



2000 Dayton Hamvention



Don Winn AF4Z Craig Ferris NR4E Jim Johnson KC4HW Orrin Delaney WA4HDS



Sara Coates Harry Coates WA8HC Dan Vernier WA8QL



Newlyweds Carol and Raj Singh, VE6RAJ



**Eddie Schneider, W6/G0AZT
Presenting "DXpedition to TY1RY" at DX/Contester's Dinner**



**Eddie, W6/G0AZT, strips to his...
"native" TY1RY clothes**



**Ron Stailey, K5DJ
Host of the DX/Contester's RTTY Banquet Dinner**

2000 Dayton Hamvention



Kathleen and Frank Fallon, N2FF
Photo courtesy of Bill Hellman, NA2M



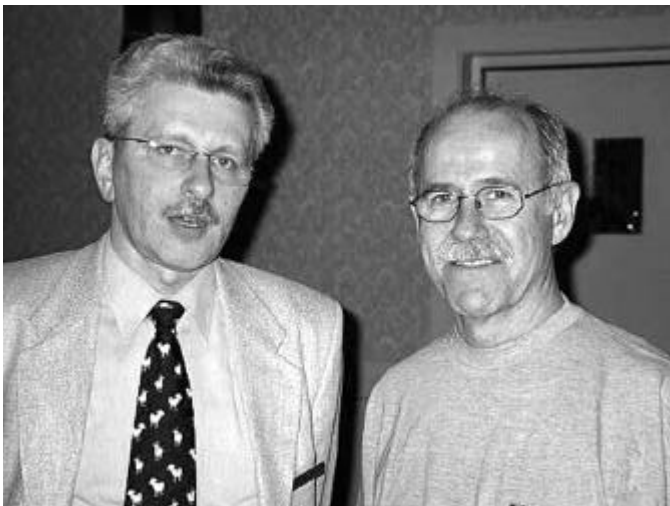
Bill Hellman, NA2M Bob Stewart ZL2AMI
Photo courtesy of Bill Hellman, NA2M



Victor Santos, PY2NY Dale Sinner, W6IWO
Photo courtesy of Bill Hellman, NA2M



Margaret and Pete Maile, MI0BME
Photo courtesy of Bill Hellman, NA2M



Waldemar Kepsch, DK3VN Gerd Uhlig, DL7VOG
Photo courtesy of Bill Hellman, NA2M



Frank Fallon, N2FF
Moderator of the RTTY Forum Discussions

2000 Dayton Hamvention



RTTY Forum attendees were very interested in what the "Experts" had to say about RTTY DXing and Contesting.



Leo Fry K8PYD Shelby Summerville K4WW Jay Townsend WS7I



Bob Stewart, ZL2AMI



Bruce Lifter WT4I Raj Singh VE6RAJ



Raj Singh VE6RAJ Leo Fry K8PYD



Jean Paul Taillebois VE3JPT Ray Hunter VE3UR

2000 Dayton Hamvention



Ray Hunter VE3UR Bill Henry K9GWT Joe Wittmer KB9SIZ



Doug McDuff, W4OX Orrin Delaney, WA4HDS Don Winn, AF4Z
Photo courtesy of Don Winn, AF4Z



Al Hernandez, K3VN William Beyer, N2WB
Photo courtesy of Don Winn, AF4Z



Johan Van de Velde ON4ANT Bruce Lifter WT4I Jay Townsend WS7I



Roy Maull N8YYS Joe Coffman WB8TTZ



Herman Mondelaers ON4AME Geert Van de Velde ON4GG Ron Stailey K5DJ

UA4RZ	141,610	OK2VP	79,285	W9ISG	21,583
JH8KYU/1	140,844	LZ2NB	75,834	IK2WFN	21,311
SP6CXH	140,094	OE/DL8NBE	73,617	LZ5AZ	19,980
SM5JFB	135,917	LX1JH	72,960	RX4AFZ	17,690
WA6BQB	133,920	SL4ZAE	72,885	IV3KAS	16,200
K1KU	133,248	DL5IAM	72,192	EA3AQL	15,444
DL8SDC	133,131	IK2WYI	71,906	IK4YNR	14,280
OZ5MJ	132,756	W6IHG	71,424	M0AEJ	14,070
DL4TL	127,050	KZ5E	70,688	OH5HCK	12,771
K7RFM/VE6	125,618	DL1LSZ	70,227	LA9PJA	12,628
ON4BG	125,256	PA3HGL	66,582	JH1QDB	12,555
SM4LLN	125,105	WA6NOL	59,096	W7WHY	12,354
DJ3OE	123,615	DU67SAN	57,996	AJ4F	12,267
JAT5EMH	122,144	IK2VVR	57,772	W7GTO	11,025
SI9AM (Op: SM3DXC)	121,910	9V1XE	57,462	UA9CDC	10,010
HB9HQX	121,362	RA3UAG	57,460	JK2VOC	8,662
UN9FD	121,183	PA3AQL	56,880	K7MK	8,428
W3GG	120,406	SP7A	56,021	SP6HQT	7,395
SP8FHJ	119,848	VE2JR	54,016	DL7VXX	6,680
VE1AOE	116,083	KG8XP	53,430	JN1MSO	6,477
PA0EHF	115,464	SP3JHR	51,968	AC6JT	6,348
IK8SCR	112,312	KC6G	51,625	AB7NV	6,030
LZ2MP	111,320	KF4KSN	49,362	UX1IL	5,355
SP3XR	110,760	PR7AR	48,068	WP4LNY	5,336
N6TOS	108,500	KK9UU	45,724	KC3LV	5,184
K8MM	104,832	KK4E	45,144	AH7R	4,329
K4FFP	101,600	SP8NFF	43,307	N2ALE/6	4,150
W5DG	101,520	IK2NCF	41,856	F8BQQ	3,807
ZL2JON	100,016	PA0MPN	41,358	F6GVK	3,328
F5OKD	100,005	Z31JA	40,500	KJ5SF	2,847
DL1EJD	99,960	LY2FN	38,190	OZ1AA	2,450
UT5UML	99,820	YL2NS	37,875	EA4BNQ	2,183
N7UVH	98,195	WR1V	37,536	OE1KTS	1,426
OK2LC	97,175	JA3MB	36,400	SM7BGE	1,100
AD7U	96,924	DN1JC	35,400	SP2EIV	73
W4ZGR/1	92,781	VE2FFE	34,122		
NOIBT	91,868	DH7DJ	32,495		
AD6EN	90,480	JA1BUJ	32,385		
W6CN	90,423	F5DXN	31,635		
EA7BDL	88,433	ONC4S	30,875		
ON7YP	87,657	YV5AAX	30,492		
W0BCF	87,318	W8IDM	30,208		
LA5TFA	86,376	IOZUT	28,674		
SP2IU	86,040	HA4YS	27,830		
JA7KM	85,636	DK4IO	27,084		
K7ZO	83,126	KF4OAD	24,955		
K5OH	81,404	IV3KSE	24,150		
N3YEA	80,496	ESTAB	23,736		
				W9ISG	21,583
				LZ5AZ	19,980
				RX4AFZ	17,690
				IV3KAS	16,200
				EA3AQL	15,444
				IK4YNR	14,280
				M0AEJ	14,070
				OH5HCK	12,771
				LA9PJA	12,628
				JH1QDB	12,555
				W7WHY	12,354
				AJ4F	12,267
				W7GTO	11,025
				UA9CDC	10,010
				JK2VOC	8,662
				K7MK	8,428
				SP6HQT	7,395
				DL7VXX	6,680
				JN1MSO	6,477
				AC6JT	6,348
				AB7NV	6,030
				UX1IL	5,355
				WP4LNY	5,336
				KC3LV	5,184
				AH7R	4,329
				N2ALE/6	4,150
				F8BQQ	3,807
				F6GVK	3,328
				KJ5SF	2,847
				OZ1AA	2,450
				EA4BNQ	2,183
				OE1KTS	1,426
				SM7BGE	1,100
				SP2EIV	73

Check Logs: LA8UU, VK3EBP, K1TKO, ER1PK, EA7AGV, SP9NWB, UA0FDX, RW0BG, W3FOE, HASSE, SP7ICE, SP9UNX, SP9UND, N5LUQ, DH7AMF, K3SWZ, W9WI, EA7CWA, EA7ESH, G4EMT, LA2DT, SM6LJP, SP5OXJ, K15FJ, F1176, W4NTI, SP6BSL, SP2GWZ, YO5BYV, OK1MKI, AA5RF, W4PK, UT9NA, UA9XK, ER1LW, SP2UUU, ON4APU, SP2YRY/2, UA9JMS, YU7AL, SP6NVK, DJ3AD, YB0UNC, JK11QK, K1NU, SP5ZCC

Check the **A** **s**t **i**ss **e**

r the **000 C R**

W **r**ldwide **R** **D**X

C **n**test **R** les

RTTY by WF1B

Version 4.5

The most powerful RTTY contesting tool available.

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Contests? You're covered!

- ARRL RTTY Roundup
- WPX RTTY Contest
- BARTG RTTY
- EA WW RTTY
- SP DX RTTY
- ANARTS WW RTTY
- ARI International
- VOLTA RTTY
- ARRL Field Day
- NA QSO Party
- Russian WW RTTY
- SARTG Contest
- CQWW RTTY
- WAEDC RTTY
- JARTS RTTY
- TARA Sprint
- Internet SprINT
- Plus DxPedition Mode
- BARTG RTTY Sprint

Hardware? Best around . . .

- HAL DXP38
- HAL P38
- HAL PCI-4000
- HAL PCI-3000
- HAL ST-8000
- HAL DSP 4100
- PK-232
- PK-900
- AEA Generic
- K6STI "Ritty"
- K6STI "Bitty"
- MFJ-1278
- Kantronics KAM Allmode
- Kantronics UTU
- SCS PTC-I & PTC-II
- Timewave DSP-599ZX
- AMT-1
- ALL "old-style" terminal units (e.g. HD3030, IRL1000, etc)

Radio control? Yep!

- All Kenwood Models
 - Most ICOM Models
 - TenTec
 - Yaesu
 - ✓ FT-1000D
 - ✓ FT-1000MP
 - ✓ FT-990
 - ✓ FT-920
 - ✓ FT-900
 - ✓ FT-890
- Computing Power?**
- 386/16 or faster, Pentium class CPU is not required, but will work, of course!
 - 2 MB Ram or more
 - Com1-8, any IRQ
 - DOS, Win 3.1, Win95, Win98

Many, More Features!

- ✓ *Advanced callsign detection algorithms*
- ✓ *Pure RTTY!*
- No additives*
- ✓ **Internet:**
 - *Mailing list*
 - *WWW site*
- ✓ *Complete Reports*
- ✓ *Beam headings*
- ✓ *Networking*
- ✓ *Real Time Rates*
- ✓ *Real Time Scoring*
- ✓ *Many, many more features, call, write, or e-mail for full details*

Ordering Information:

New Users: The software is \$49.95, including a printed manual (DX add \$5.00 for shipping). Upgrades: For users of Vs. 3, the upgrade cost is only \$15. For Vs. 2.5 and earlier users, the upgrade cost is \$25, including a printed manual. Personal checks drawn on U.S. banks only.



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The **DXP38** is a stand-alone DSP HF Modem featuring a built-in tuning indicator with selectable Crossed X and Center Tuning displays. Multi-screen, menu-driven HAL software for both DOS and Windows (95, 98, NT 4.0) is included with each **DXP38** modem.

Installing the **DXP38** is easy. Connect a standard DB9 serial cable to your PC and three phono cables to your radio, hook up 12 VDC, and install the software. Now you are ready for some serious HF digital communications with sharp DSP filtering and Motorola microprocessor control. You win with the **DXP38**.



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